Remarks

The specification has been amended to update the address of the ATCC and to correct typographical errors. No new matter has been added by these amendments.

Conclusion

Applicants believe that this application is in condition for substantive examination. Early notice to this effect is respectfully requested. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is hereby authorized to charge any fee deficiency, or credit any overpayment, to our Deposit Account No. 19-0036.

Respectfully submitted,

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Versions with Markings to show changes made

In the Specification:

The paragraph beginning at page 12, line 3:

FIG. 11A and 11B illustrate[s] the effect of Ckβ-6 on histamine and LTC4 release from human eosinophils and the ability of anti-CCR3 to block such activity.

The paragraph beginning at page 14, line 16:

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, there is provided an isolated nucleic acid (polynucleotide) which encodes for the full-length or mature polypeptide having the deduced amino acid sequence of Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:2) or for the mature polypeptide encoded by the cDNA of the clone deposited at the American Type Culture Collection, [12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852]10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209, as ATCC Deposit No. 75703 on March 10, 1994.

The text at page 61, line 11:

[Table 1]Table 2

The text at page 62, line 8:

[Table 2]Table 3

The text at page 63, line 3:

[Table 3]Table 4

The paragraph beginning at page 101, line 24:

The effect of Ckβ-6 on the distribution of the primitive hematopoietic progenitors in peripheral blood, spleen, and bone marrow was studied in 16 week old C57B1/6 mice (about 20 g). In the first experiment, 3 mice were injected i.p. daily with 1 mg/kg Ckβ-6 or saline for 2 days and analyzed 24 hours after the last injection. In the second experiment, another 3 mice were injected i.p. daily with 1 mg/kg Ckβ-6 or saline for 4 days and analyzed 24 hours after the last injection. In both the experiments, the blood of each animal was collected by cardiac puncture and the mice were sacrificed to obtain bone marrow and spleens. The indicated number of cells from each of the tissues was then plated in duplicates in agar-containing medium in the presence of 5 ng/ml IL-3, 50 ng/ml SCF, 5 ng/ml M-CSF and 10 ng/ml IL-1a and incubated for 14 days. In the 2 experiments, the data from the different animals were pooled and expressed as mean ± S.D. The results of both experiments shows that Ckβ-6 mobilize stem cells from bone marrow to peripheral blood [[Tables 1 and 2]](Tables 2 and 3). In the first experiment, after 2 days of treatment with Ckβ-6, the frequency of HPP-CFC, LPP-CFC and immature cells in peripheral blood increased significantly over the controls. No changes were observed in the spleen and a significant decrement of HPP-CFC was observed in the bone marrow [[Table 1]](Table 2). In the second experiment, after 4 days of treatment with Ckβ-6, the same significant increment of HPP-CFC, LPP-CFC and immature cells frequency was observed in peripheral blood. A significant increment of immature cells frequency was observed in the spleen and a significant decrement of HPP-CFC and LPP-CFC was observed in the bone marrow [[Table 2]]Table 3. In particular it is important to note the presence of immature hematopoietic cells in the peripheral blood after the injection of Ckβ-6. The effect was observed in the animals treated with Ckβ-6 was not due to toxicity as the FACScan profile of the leukocyte composition of both the control and the mice treated with Ckβ-6 is identical [[Table 3]]Table 4.